

Reading free Slavery and serfdom in the middle ages (Download Only)

marc bloch was one of the founders of social history if by that is meant the history of social organization and relations to contrast to the more conventional histories of political elites and diplomatic relations his great monographs in medieval history are well known but his original articles have been difficult to obtain the present collection of essays explores the dimensions of servitude in medieval europe the typical political relations of that era were those of feudalism the hierarchical relations of juridically free men the feudal superstructure was based on a foundation of unfree masses composed of people of differing degrees of servility in these articles marc bloch focussed on the heterogeneous world of slaves and serfs concentrating particularly on the causes for its growth in the carolingian period and its decline in the thirteenth century this title is part of uc press s voices revived program which commemorates university of california press s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice reach and impact drawing on a backlist dating to 1893 voices revived makes high quality peer reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print on demand technology this title was originally published in 1975 in february 1861 tsar alexander ii issued the statutes abolishing the institution of serfdom in russia the procedures set in motion by alexander ii undid the ties that bound together 22 million serfs and 100 000 noble estate owners and changed the face of russia rather than presenting abolition as an event that happened in february 1861 the abolition of serfdom in russia presents the reform as a process it traces the origins of the abolition of serfdom back to reforms in related areas in 1762 and forward to the culmination of the process in 1907 written in an engaging and accessible manner the book shows how the reform process linked the old social economic and political order of eighteenth century russia with the radical transformations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that culminated in revolution in 1917 the abolition of russian serfdom in 1861 and american slavery in 1865 transformed both nations as russian peasants and african americans gained new rights as subjects and citizens during the second half of the long nineteenth century americans and russians responded to these societal transformations through a fascinating array of new cultural productions analyzing portrayals of african americans and russian serfs in oil paintings advertisements fiction poetry and ephemera housed in american and russian archives amanda brickell bellows argues that these widely circulated depictions shaped collective memory of slavery and serfdom affected the development of national consciousness and influenced public opinion as peasants and freedpeople strove to exercise their newfound rights while acknowledging the core differences between chattel slavery and serfdom as well as the distinctions between each nation s post emancipation era bellows highlights striking similarities between representations of slaves and serfs that were produced by elites in both nations as they sought to uphold a patriarchal vision of society russian peasants and african american freedpeople countered simplistic paternalistic and racist depictions by producing dignified self representations of their traditions communities and accomplishments this book provides an important reconsideration of post emancipation assimilation race class and political power scholars from various disciplines have long debated why western europe in general and england in particular led the transition from feudalism to

capitalism the decline of serfdom between c 1300 and c 1500 in england is central to this transition debate because it transformed the lives of ordinary people and opened up the markets in land and labour yet despite its historical importance there has been no major survey or reassessment of decline of serfdom for decades consequently the debate over its causes and its legacy to early modern england remains unresolved this dazzling study provides an accessible and up to date survey of the decline of serfdom in england applying a new methodology for establishing both its chronology and causes to thousands of court rolls from 38 manors located across the south midlands and east anglia it presents a ground breaking reassessment challenging many of the traditional interpretations of the economy and society of late medieval england and indeed of the very nature of serfdom itself mark bailey is high master of st paul s school and professor of later medieval history at the university of east anglia he has published extensively on the economic and social history of england between c 1200 and c 1500 including medieval suffolk 2007 aleksandr nikitenco born into russian serfdom in 1804 almost miraculously gained his freedom as a young man 37 years before serfdom was abolished in the russian empire his compelling autobiography here translated into english is one of the very few ever written by a former serf nikitenco describes the tragedy despair unpredictability and astounding luck of his youth bringing to life the experience of a serf in 19th century russia gorshkov s introduction provides some basic knowledge about russian serfdom and draws upon the most recent scholarship notes provide references and general information about events places and people mentioned in the memoirs jacket serfdom and slavery compares the two forms of legal servitude in cultures in western civilization in europe and the new world from ancient times to the modern period within a tightly controlled framework of general contextual chapters followed by specific case studies a distinguished team of scholars offers 17 specially written essays that illuminate the nature development impact and termination of serfdom and slavery in european society while the case studies range from classical greece to early modern brandenburg and from medieval england to nineteenth century russia the volume as a whole is closely integrated it makes an important contribution to a topic of increasing international interest it is usually claimed that serfs were oppressed and unfree but is this assumption true freedom s price building on a new reading of archival material attempts a fundamental re appraisal of the continuing orthodoxy that a serf economy embodied peasant exploitation it reveals that in fact prussian subject peasants fared much better than their free neighbours they had mutual rights and obligations with nobles and the state in this volume sean eddie seeks to establish the true price of freedom paid by the peasants both in the so called second serfdom around 1650 and in the enfranchisement of 1807 21 far from representing further exploitation the peasants drove a hard bargain and many nobles subsequently fared worse than their tenants subjection was abolished and land ownership was transferred from noble to peasant capital was therefore at the centre of the pre capitalist economy and the growing economic polarization of society owed more to the peasants access to capital than to noble exploitation by locating prussian serfdom and reforms in a pan european context and within debates about the nature of economic development feudalism and capitalism freedom s price targets a wider audience of early modern and modern european historians economic historians and interested general readers richard stites explores the dramatic shift in the history of visual and performing arts that took place in the last decades of serfdom in russia in the 1860s and revisualises the culture of that flamboyant era in the nineteenth and early twentieth century it was assumed that nearly all agricultural labourers in medieval europe were serfs serfdom was distinct from slavery in that serfs were recognized as something more than chattels

they could contract legitimate marriages hold personal property and they could not be moved around at will the fact that serfs were in many regions a minority of the peasant population and the increasing importance given to social and economic circumstances over legal definitions led historians to move away from examining servile condition and its implications during much of the late twentieth century attention has instead focused on the seigneurial regime and village society with little regard for the influence of status in the middle ages and indeed in all pre industrial societies the vast majority of the population tilled the land we are still not in a good position to evaluate how noble and ecclesiastical landlords received revenues from lands they were only indirectly engaged in farming thus there are important gaps in our knowledge of the basic factors that governed medieval society what kind of agricultural system provided the impetus for economic growth that so dramatically increased the number of cities and volume of trade there is no modern synthetic book on medieval serfdom that compares regions or draws general conclusions about it this work attempts such a synthesis and also shows avenues of future research but most importantly it is intended to reorient attention to the importance of serfdom in the structure of medieval society in the second half of the eighteenth century an intellectual discourse developed in livonia which shed light on the disastrous social conditions of the indigenous population this book examines the premise that the resulting nationalization of the latvians occurred in the 1780s and 1790s as a result of a german enlightenment in livonia it investigates the role that eighteenth century anthropological ethnographical historical and cultural ideas played in this process of nationalizing the latvians and focuses on the development of the arguments for agrarian and social change by proponents of reform in livonia at this time the work investigates the historical structures and processes that shaped the agrarian constitution of livonia s society up to and including the eighteenth century this involves a comparative historical analysis of critical aspects relevant to the transformation of the agrarian and social reform discourse in livonia in the second half of the eighteenth century and its ramifications on how the latvians were perceived by germans within livonia and beyond the introduction and dissemination of enlightenment thought in livonia with particular reference to the livonian agrarian and social reform discourse is also explored utilizing primary sources some relatively unknown such as the briefe of andreas meyer this study provides first hand historical perspectives on livonian society and german attitudes towards the indigenous population the main writers and works of the livonian agrarian and social reform discourse in the 1780s and 1790s are also studied the works of johann von jannau 1753 1821 heinrich wilhelm christian friebe 1761 1811 karl philip michael snell 1753 1806 and garlieb helwig merkel 1769 1850 are considered central to the livonian agrarian and social reform discourse of the late 1780s and 1790s some monographs essays and articles in hupel s publications particularly the nordische miscellaneen are also considered it is purported that the first steps towards the nationalization of latvian identity occurred as the result of new historical anthropological cultural and ethnographical approaches to the agrarian and social issues of livonia during this time culture history and language are central to the nationalization of identity and are key components in the theoretical considerations investigated the literary discourse had implications that were significant in shaping and reshaping historical and cultural identity in the national awakenings of the latvians at various stages in their history since the late eighteenth century the way social political cultural and ethnic relationships were understood and articulated was transformed by this late eighteenth century discourse in effect nationalized as predominantly german theologians and writers sought to elevate and see dignity and authentic cultural value in the language and national character of the latvians this is an important and

comprehensive volume for those in history and european studies this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it this work was reproduced from the original artifact and remains as true to the original work as possible therefore you will see the original copyright references library stamps as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world and other notations in the work this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work as a reproduction of a historical artifact this work may contain missing or blurred pages poor pictures errant marks etc scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved reproduced and made generally available to the public we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant excerpt from lectures on slavery and serfdom in europe he is come to found a society by means of which all that he sees around him from the emperor to the slave about the publisher forgotten books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books find more at forgottenbooks com this book is a reproduction of an important historical work forgotten books uses state of the art technology to digitally reconstruct the work preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy in rare cases an imperfection in the original such as a blemish or missing page may be replicated in our edition we do however repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works marc bloch was one of the founders of social history if by that is meant the history of social organization and relations to contrast to the more conventional histories of political elites and diplomatic relations his great monographs in medieval history are well known but his original articles have been difficult to obtain the present collection of essays explores the dimensions of servitude in medieval europe the typical political relations of that era were those of feudalism the hierarchical relations of juridically free men the feudal superstructure was based on a foundation of unfree masses composed of people of differing degrees of servility in these articles marc bloch focussed on the heterogeneous world of slaves and serfs concertrating particularly on the causes for its growth in the carolingian period and its decline in the thirteenth century this title is part of uc press s voices revived program which commemorates university of california press s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice reach and impact drawing on a backlist dating to 1893 voices revived makes high quality peer reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print on demand technology this title was originally published in 1975 offering a broad interpretive history of the russian empire from the time of serfdom s codification until its abolition following the crimean war wirtschafter considers the institution of serfdom official social categories and russia s development as a country of peasants ruled by nobles military commanders and civil servants □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ vols for 1870 72 1926 include proceedings and list of members of the academy

Slavery and Serfdom in the Middle Ages 2022-04-29 marc bloch was one of the founders of social history if by that is meant the history of social organization and relations to contrast to the more conventional histories of political elites and diplomatic relations his great monographs in medieval history are well known but his original articles have been difficult to obtain the present collection of essays explores the dimensions of servitude in medieval europe the typical political relations of that era were those of feudalism the hierarchical relations of juridically free men the feudal superstructure was based on a foundation of unfree masses composed of people of differing degrees of servility in these articles marc bloch focussed on the heterogeneous world of slaves and serfs concertrating particularly on the causes for its growth in the carolingian period and its decline in the thirteenth century this title is part of uc press s voices revived program which commemorates university of california press s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice reach and impact drawing on a backlist dating to 1893 voices revived makes high quality peer reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print on demand technology this title was originally published in 1975

The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia 2014-09-25 in february 1861 tsar alexander ii issued the statutes abolishing the institution of serfdom in russia the procedures set in motion by alexander ii undid the ties that bound together 22 million serfs and 100 000 noble estate owners and changed the face of russia rather than presenting abolition as an event that happened in february 1861 the abolition of serfdom in russia presents the reform as a process it traces the origins of the abolition of serfdom back to reforms in related areas in 1762 and forward to the culmination of the process in 1907 written in an engaging and accessible manner the book shows how the reform process linked the old social economic and political order of eighteenth century russia with the radical transformations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that culminated in revolution in 1917

The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia 1978 the abolition of russian serfdom in 1861 and american slavery in 1865 transformed both nations as russian peasants and african americans gained new rights as subjects and citizens during the second half of the long nineteenth century americans and russians responded to these societal transformations through a fascinating array of new cultural productions analyzing portrayals of african americans and russian serfs in oil paintings advertisements fiction poetry and ephemera housed in american and russian archives amanda brickell bellows argues that these widely circulated depictions shaped collective memory of slavery and serfdom affected the development of national consciousness and influenced public opinion as peasants and freedpeople strove to exercise their newfound rights while acknowledging the core differences between chattel slavery and serfdom as well as the distinctions between each nation s post emancipation era bellows highlights striking similarities between representations of slaves and serfs that were produced by elites in both nations as they sought to uphold a patriarchal vision of society russian peasants and african american freedpeople countered simplistic paternalistic and racist depictions by producing dignified self representations of their traditions communities and accomplishments this book provides an important reconsideration of post emancipation assimilation race class and political power

SLAVERY AND SERFDOM IN THE MIDDLE AGES : A10378672 1975 scholars from various disciplines have long debated why western europe in general and england in particular led the transition from feudalism to capitalism the decline of serfdom between c 1300 and c 1500 in england is central to this transition debate because it transformed the lives of

ordinary people and opened up the markets in land and labour yet despite its historical importance there has been no major survey or reassessment of decline of serfdom for decades consequently the debate over its causes and its legacy to early modern england remains unresolved this dazzling study provides an accessible and up to date survey of the decline of serfdom in england applying a new methodology for establishing both its chronology and causes to thousands of court rolls from 38 manors located across the south midlands and east anglia it presents a ground breaking reassessment challenging many of the traditional interpretations of the economy and society of late medieval england and indeed of the very nature of serfdom itself mark bailey is high master of st paul s school and professor of later medieval history at the university of east anglia he has published extensively on the economic and social history of england between c 1200 and c 1500 including medieval suffolk 2007

American Slavery and Russian Serfdom in the Post-Emancipation Imagination 2020-04-17 aleksandr nikitenko born into russian serfdom in 1804 almost miraculously gained his freedom as a young man 37 years before serfdom was abolished in the russian empire his compelling autobiography here translated into english is one of the very few ever written by a former serf nikitenko describes the tragedy despair unpredictability and astounding luck of his youth bringing to life the experience of a serf in 19th century russia

Slavery and Serfdom in the Middle Ages 1975 gorshkov s introduction provides some basic knowledge about russian serfdom and draws upon the most recent scholarship notes provide references and general information about events places and people mentioned in the memoirs jacket

The Decline of Serfdom in Late Medieval England 2014 serfdom and slavery compares the two forms of legal servitude in cultures in western civilization in europe and the new world from ancient times to the modern period within a tightly controlled framework of general contextual chapters followed by specific case studies a distinguished team of scholars offers 17 specially written essays that illuminate the nature development impact and termination of serfdom and slavery in european society while the case studies range from classical greece to early modern brandenburg and from medieval england to nineteenth century russia the volume as a whole is closely integrated it makes an important contribution to a topic of increasing international interest

Up from Serfdom 2002-08-01 it is usually claimed that serfs were oppressed and unfree but is this assumption true freedom s price building on a new reading of archival material attempts a fundamental re appraisal of the continuing orthodoxy that a serf economy embodied peasant exploitation it reveals that in fact prussian subject peasants fared much better than their free neighbours they had mutual rights and obligations with nobles and the state in this volume sean eddie seeks to establish the true price of freedom paid by the peasants both in the so called second serfdom around 1650 and in the enfranchisement of 1807 21 far from representing further exploitation the peasants drove a hard bargain and many nobles subsequently fared worse than their tenants subjection was abolished and land ownership was transferred from noble to peasant capital was therefore at the centre of the pre capitalist economy and the growing economic polarization of society owed more to the peasants access to capital than to noble exploitation by locating prussian serfdom and reforms in a pan european context and within debates about the nature of economic development feudalism and capitalism freedom s price targets a wider audience of early modern and modern european historians economic historians and interested general readers

A Life Under Russian Serfdom 2005-01-01 richard stites explores the dramatic shift in the history of visual and performing arts that took place in the last decades of serfdom in russia in the 1860s and revisualises the culture of that flamboyant era

The Decline of Serfdom in Medieval England 2016-01-09 in the nineteenth and early twentieth century it was assumed that nearly all agricultural labourers in medieval europe were serfs serfdom was distinct from slavery in that serfs were recognized as something more than chattels they could contract legitimate marriages hold personal property and they could not be moved around at will the fact that serfs were in many regions a minority of the peasant population and the increasing importance given to social and economic circumstances over legal definitions led historians to move away from examining servile condition and its implications during much of the late twentieth century attention has instead focused on the seigneurial regime and village society with little regard for the influence of status in the middle ages and indeed in all pre industrial societies the vast majority of the population tilled the land we are still not in a good position to evaluate how noble and ecclesiastical landlords received revenues from lands they were only indirectly engaged in farming thus there are important gaps in our knowledge of the basic factors that governed medieval society what kind of agricultural system provided the impetus for economic growth that so dramatically increased the number of cities and volume of trade there is no modern synthetic book on medieval serfdom that compares regions or draws general conclusions about it this work attempts such a synthesis and also shows avenues of future research but most importantly it is intended to reorient attention to the importance of serfdom in the structure of medieval society

Serfdom and Slavery 2014-01-09 in the second half of the eighteenth century an intellectual discourse developed in livonia which shed light on the disastrous social conditions of the indigenous population this book examines the premise that the resulting nationalization of the latvians occurred in the 1780s and 1790s as a result of a german enlightenment in livonia it investigates the role that eighteenth century anthropological ethnographical historical and cultural ideas played in this process of nationalizing the latvians and focuses on the development of the arguments for agrarian and social change by proponents of reform in livonia at this time the work investigates the historical structures and processes that shaped the agrarian constitution of livonia s society up to and including the eighteenth century this involves a comparative historical analysis of critical aspects relevant to the transformation of the agrarian and social reform discourse in livonia in the second half of the eighteenth century and its ramifications on how the latvians were perceived by germans within livonia and beyond the introduction and dissemination of enlightenment thought in livonia with particular reference to the livonian agrarian and social reform discourse is also explored utilizing primary sources some relatively unknown such as the briefe of andreas meyer this study provides first hand historical perspectives on livonian society and german attitudes towards the indigenous population the main writers and works of the livonian agrarian and social reform discourse in the 1780s and 1790s are also studied the works of johann von jannau 1753 1821 heinrich wilhelm christian friebe 1761 1811 karl philip michael snell 1753 1806 and garlieb helwig merkel 1769 1850 are considered central to the livonian agrarian and social reform discourse of the late 1780s and 1790s some monographs essays and articles in hupel s publications particularly the nordische miscellaneen are also considered it is purported that the first steps towards the nationalization of latvian identity occurred as the result of new historical anthropological cultural and ethnographical approaches to the agrarian and social issues of livonia during this time culture history and language are central to the nationalization of identity and are key components in the theoretical

considerations investigated the literary discourse had implications that were significant in shaping and reshaping historical and cultural identity in the national awakenings of the latvians at various stages in their history since the late eighteenth century the way social political cultural and ethnic relationships were understood and articulated was transformed by this late eighteenth century discourse in effect nationalized as predominantly german theologians and writers sought to elevate and see dignity and authentic cultural value in the language and national character of the latvians this is an important and comprehensive volume for those in history and european studies

The Decline of Serfdom in Medieval England 1983 this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it this work was reproduced from the original artifact and remains as true to the original work as possible therefore you will see the original copyright references library stamps as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world and other notations in the work this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work as a reproduction of a historical artifact this work may contain missing or blurred pages poor pictures errant marks etc scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved reproduced and made generally available to the public we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant

Freedom's Price 2013-10-10 excerpt from lectures on slavery and serfdom in europe he is come to found a society by means of which all that he sees around him from the emperor to the slave about the publisher forgotten books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books find more at forgottenbooks.com this book is a reproduction of an important historical work forgotten books uses state of the art technology to digitally reconstruct the work preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy in rare cases an imperfection in the original such as a blemish or missing page may be replicated in our edition we do however repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works

Serfdom, Society, and the Arts in Imperial Russia 2005-01-01 marc bloch was one of the founders of social history if by that is meant the history of social organization and relations to contrast to the more conventional histories of political elites and diplomatic relations his great monographs in medieval history are well known but his original articles have been difficult to obtain the present collection of essays explores the dimensions of servitude in medieval europe the typical political relations of that era were those of feudalism the hierarchical relations of juridically free men the feudal superstructure was based on a foundation of unfree masses composed of people of differing degrees of servility in these articles marc bloch focussed on the heterogeneous world of slaves and serfs concertrating particularly on the causes for its growth in the carolingian period and its decline in the thirteenth century this title is part of uc press s voices revived program which commemorates university of california press s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice reach and impact drawing on a backlist dating to 1893 voices revived makes high quality peer reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print on demand technology this title was originally published in 1975

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